pearance with absolute certainty, but it is asserted that Mr. Hind, the famous comet-seeker, assisted by another enduent mathematician and astronomer, have gone over all the calculations and predicted its appear ance or or about the year 1858.

Inox Cars.—We have before presented the superi crity of wrought iron as material for railroad cars on account of its disposition to bend rather than splinter in case of accident. Messrs. Passavant & Archer of this city, a firm somewhat famous for the construction this city, a farm somewhat famous for the construction of various difficult roofs of iron, have now hearly completed six elegant cars of a size suitable for city rail road use. They are constructed on La Mothe's patent, the frame being composed of thin strips laid together interwoven and riveted, and were, we believe, original nally designed for the horse railroad from Boston to Mount Auburn. These six are now nearly finished. A large 60 passenger car for ordinary railroad use has been also commenced by Mr. Wm. Cundell at Paterson, the construction of which is on the same principle. It is a narrow gauge car, and is builtas an experiment with a design fully to test the value of the material thus applied.

FILLING HORSE COLLARS.—The number of horse and mule collars manufactured per annum has been, perhaps, never computed, as the business is carried on in an extremely democratic way. A machine, patent-ed last December by H. B. McCorkle of Greenville, Tenn., is the only device now in mind intended to cheapen the manufacture or improve its quality, and this relates entirely to the stuffing or filling with straw. The leather case being previously sewn, is attached to the machine and the wisps of straw are forced in with regularity and with any degree of force required; the great advantage lying in the fact that the bight or bend of the straw is always in the center, the leather surface of the collar being underlaid entirely by the soft, smooth ends of the straw, all pointing regularly in one direction. It is decidedly a useful invention. and is not so expensive as necessarily to throw the manufacture into much fewer hands than at present.

Low PRESSURE VS. HIGH .- The Calcdonia and the Westernport, two propellers, formerly belonging to the Parker Vein Coal Co., are now being overhauled at the Allaire Works, and among other alteration their old high-pressure engines are being entirely changed for new condensing ones. In the new engine, the cylinders stand high above the cranks, and the air pumps are worked by short levers below. The economy of condensing engines over the noncondensing or high-pressure style, is inducing their adoption in all enitable situations.

Power of Car-Brakes.—Brakes cannot stop

train of cars instantly. If applied too tightly they "lock the wheels," but they cannot prevent the whole from slipping along on the smooth track. A writer in The Boston Railway Times has figured out the result of locking the wheels at various speeds, and finds that at a speed of 6 miles per hour a train would slide ! feet; at 20 miles, 100 feet; and at a speed of 60 miles per hour a train would slide, in ordinary condition of the track, a distance of 900 feet, or over one-sixth of a mile, in spite of all that brakes or even runners o drags under the wheels could do to prevent it. This is assuming that every wheel is braked or locked, which is never the case in practice—the locomotive, the heaviest mass in the train, being without brakes although if the action of the locomotive was reversed the effect would not be much less in diminishing the momentum. He concludes that from the very nature of the case, brakes cannot ever be relied on as a safe guard against accidents. Accidents must be avoided mainly by suitable arrangements in running the trains, and brakes are at best only a means of softeningvery rarely of averting entirely-the collisions which occur from defective management.

Powerful Tug-Boat.-The Leviathan, burned a few months since in the Lower Bay, was, as her name would seem to indicate, one of the most powerful tugs in the world. Her performances in running lights, also, when in good trim, have been placed in engineering journals, with the remark that they involved the fastest running on record. Her burning was a los in more ways than one; but we find that Mr. Webb has now in hand the construction of a steamer to supply her place, which will be still more powerfu single cylinder of the burned steamer was 6 inches in diameter; the new steamer will have doubl engines, each cylinder 44 inches, the stroke in bot instances being 10 feet. The combined power of th double engines will be some 10 per cent greater tha that of the single engine before employed. The wh of the new tug will be 30 feet in diameter, and that pull will be steadier as well as more powerful than i the case of the Leviathan.

FRESS-WORK FURNITURE.—We believe Mr. J. H Belter of this city was the first ever practically to glue veneers together so as to manufacture thin, light and absolutely unsplitable furniture from veneers alone. His now common style of genteel chairs and lounges is made without any solid body of woods except such as is made by glueing together from seven to nine thicknesses of veneers, and then bending them into the shape desired by pressure between suitable "calls, previously prepared. The veneers are laid with the grain in each layer at right angles to the last. Thus with pine layers five lie with the grain running hori zontally and four with the grain running perpendicu larly, and being all finely glued together a split is im possible. Cheaper material, such as black-walnut, is sometimes employed in the middle layers, but the exterior is always of the best rosewood and the style is very deservedly; popular among those who can afford The cheapest common chairs in this style are sold

NEW COTTON-MILL. - Ex-Governor Sprague of Rhode Island is about erecting on the Shetucket River near Norwich, Conn., a cotton-mill which will be the longest and pretty nearly the largest within our knowl edge. The material is durable stone, quarried in the immediate vicinity. The length of the main mill is to be 952 feet, the width 68 feet, and the hight four sto ries, to which should be added an indefinite number of attice and barements. The location is at Lord's Bridge on the line between Franklin and Lisbon, and it is in tended to build up a considerable village. One builde has a contract for forty dwelling-houses.

THAPP'S PATENT BARREL MACHINE is a new inven tion which is attracting considerable attention as a la bor-saving machine. It is said to perform its work very rapidly and thoroughly. The stuff for staves is take in the block, the first work performed being of course to saw the staves, which are then dressed and jointed with mathematical accuracy; when they pass into other hands, by whom they are set up, he headed. One of these machines, with fourteen men, will, we understand, turn out 200 perfect barrel per day.

A HARD CASE .- Mrs. Ann Mahoney left Norwick on Monday night in the Commonwealth for New-York, and on the way her ; ocke was picked of \$50, which she had taken out of a Norwich Savings Bank to de posit in a bank in the city. If the p'expocket feel any compunction at s ealing all that a widow with two public any compassion, they can send any information o her at Newtown Post-Office, L. I.

-The Rev. Mr. Page of Perry, Wyoming County. stated in a recent political speech that every male mem-ber of the Presbylerian Church over which he presided was a Fremont and Dayton man, and that all the mal members of the Baptist Church in that village were in the same direction politically; and argued that this was a happy omen, indicative of the uprightness of the cause. Seven eighths of those who have been spelined to vote for the American ticket in that section he believed would conclude to vote for Fremont before

PICKPOCKETS WELL POSTED .- It is stated that in the possession of one of a gang of four picbpockets lately arrested at the depot of the Western Railrood in Springfield, was found a correct and full list of every convention, muster and fair to be held in New-England the present season. The arrest was therefore Boston Traveller.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. 12ma., pp. 312. J. B Lippincott & Co.
In this little manual, prepared, it is understood, by one of the Messrs, Chambers, the well-known Edinburgh publishers, an attempt is made to give a brief notice of the principal authors in the United States. It has evidently been got up in a hasty manner, and is founded on second-hand authorities, instead of an adequate acquaintance with the productions of American literature. The editor shows no want of fairness of judgment; he was scarcely liable to the influence of prejudice on a subject so remote from personal interests; and hence the numerous errors into which he has fallen must be set down to the account of ignorance and too confident a reliance on untrustworthy sources of information, rather than to a studied attempt at misrepresentation. We have no space to point out his nistakes in detail, but will allude to one or two of the most prominent.

Mr. Bryant is stated to have been admitted to the bar in Plymouth, Mass. If he ever resided in the Old Colony, no previous biographer that we are aware of has noticed the fact. The lines,

"Forced to drudge for the dregs of men,
And scrawl strange words with a barbarous pen,"
are said to have been written in reference to the author's writings for the newspaper press after his retirement from the legal profession. On the contrary, those lines are found in the charming little poem to Green River, written at Great Barrington, and refer to the natural disgust of a poet with the wranglings of a

country law-office.

Among the productions of Mr. Bancroft, several translations of German works on philology are said to have followed his publication of the translation of Heeren. This is not correct. Nor is the statement true that he explained his motives for joining the Democratic party in an article in The Boston Quarterly Review; nor that the Round Hill School at Northampton was established in consequence of his not trusting in the precarious gains of literary labor subsequent to his experience with the German translations. A still greater blunder is that his appointment as collector of the customs at Boston was intended as the reward of his services for writing the first volume of the History of the United States.

Dr. James Walker, President of Harvael College, s classed with Theodore Parker and William B. Greene, as having "assumed a wide latitude of opinion and attempted to make innovations in theology and moral philosophy." But President Walker is one of the most cautious and conservative thinkers of the day, and has about as much affinity with the writers alluded to as Biskop Butler might have with John Sterling and Thomas Carlyle.

Emerson is said to have borrowed the results of the speculations of Fichte, but we venture to say, that the age of Concord has never read a work of the German Idealist; at all events, the problem concerning the validity and bounds of human knowledge which occupied the mind of Fichte, is one on which Emerson has never spoken, and with which he has no patience. Fichte followed the leadings of an iron logic-Emerson trusts to esthetic intuitions. Their methods and points of view have so little in common, that no one acquainted with the writings of both, could accuse Emerson of being a borrower from the German, or, in env sense, his imitator,

The account of Dr. Brownson is a tissue of errors. First it is said that The Boston Quarterly Review was established in 1837, and "during recent years has been under the guidance, and indeed, has been chiefly written by Orestes A. Brownson." This is alike bad history and bad grammar. "During recent years" The Boston Quarterly has had no existence—it was established by Mr. Brownson in the outset—and was written almost exclusively by his own hand during its natural life Secondly, The Boston Quarterly was never merged in The Democratic Review, as is here asserted. Nor, thirdly, did Mr. Brownson, after by turns "advocating Catholicism in religion, eclecticism in philosophy, and other systems more or less borrowed from foreign writers, ultimately find a resting-place in the Positive Philosophy of M. Comte." Dr. Brownson has never been an advocate, an adherent, nor even a student of Comte's philosophy; and is still an earnest Catholic, of which faith for some ten years he has been one of the most prominent and able champions in this country.

But we have no wish to dwell on the short-comings of a work, which doubtless aims at fairness and impartiality, and which uniformly shows a liberal judgment and a friendly spirit in relation both to the institutions and the literature of this country. The author has failed through a toe implicit trust in incompetent guides.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By George

TUCKER. Svo. pp. 670. Four vols. Vol. I. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Mr. Tucker has, embodied the experience of many years in the history of which the first volume is now esented to the public. Connected by intimate per enal relations with a large number of the leading statesmen of this country since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and enjoying the acquaintance of several who were conspicuous in the Revolutionary contest, he has been a watchful observer of the progress of events and the course of legislation during the existence of the present Government. His position is more favorable to an accurate knowlede of affairs, than to impartiality of judgment. Few writers could describe the history of a period, to which they sustained such clese relations, without a perceptible bias of opinion. Mr. Tucker, however, has not adopted the tone of a partisan, in his narrative of the political developments to which his work is mainly devoted. Without claiming to be free from party predilections which would, indeed, be no benefit to the most consci ntions historian, he has evidently aimed to hold an even balance between the representatives of antago-nistic tendencies and interests. The present volume extends to the retirement of Washington from the Presidency in 1797, while the whole work will comprise the period from the carliest settlement of the country to the accession of General Harrison in 1841. Mr. Tucker makes no pretensions to the graces of composition, but his narrative is lucid and unaffected, and presents a compact view of the course of events, in their relation to the embodiment of political principles in Federal legislation.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. By J. T. HEAD

Mr. Headley has aimed, in this work, to present a popular view of the biography of Washington, and of the events intimately connected with his public ca-reer, in a less voluminous form than would be required for a detailed history of contemporary affairs. It was originally written for Graham's Magazine, and has been published in several numbers in that periodical. The author has made free use of the interesting facts brought to light by the researches of Mr. Lossing, and has also been favored with all the papers of Rufus Putnam, including his revolutionary diary and correspondence, which are said to furnish much new in formation with regard to the movements of Washington. 'The work is written in an animated style, but often betrays the marks of carelessness and want of precision. Thus the date of Washington's death is not given, and the only chue which the reader can discover, would lead him to place that event about twenty years before it actually took place. In the romantic account of Washington's thist acquaintance with Mrs. Cutsis, the name of that lady is not mentioned, and she is spoken of only as "the young widow who was des-tined to become his wife," "a young and beautiful widow," the "handsome and fascinating young widow," "the beautiful young widow," "the fascinating woman," "the blooming widow," and so forth. The volume is embellished with numerous engravings, but they are placed at such a distance from the scenes which they are intended to illustrate, that much of their interest is lost. An additional inconvenience to the reader is the want of refer-

ence to the pages in the table of contents.

fished information contained in this volume gives i value as a work of general reference, independent of its ecclematical character. It comprises the substance of a former work by the author on the same subject, with the addition of a variety of new matter, and a revision of the statistics to the present date. Dr. Baird writes on the supposition that the religion of the country is embodied in the "evangelical churches." although he has devoted several chapters to the deneminations which are not in good repute for that quality. In his comments on those "who fail to exhibit the saving truths of the Gospel," the subjects of his remark will probably discover no excess of liber-

THE MARTYR OF SUMATRA: A Memotic of Henry Ly Man. 10mo., pp. 4-7. Robert Carter & Brothers. The subject of this memoir was a native of Northampton, Mass., who was massacred by the Battahs of Sumatra, while in the service of the American Board. It gives an interesting view of his preparation for the Missionary work by a series of remarkable experiences and of the unfolding of a character rich in natural endowments and matured by congenial discipline at an early age. His tragic fate invests the whole parretive with an appropriate tenderness and pathos.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Nicholas Nickleby. By Charles Dickens. 2 vois. 12mo. Philadelphia: T. B. Feterson.

Widdinfel's New Cock Book. 12mo. pp. 410. The same.

The Initials: A Story of Modern Life 12mo. pp. 492. The

The Initials: A Story of Modern Life 12mo. pp. 492. The Name.

The Theory and Practice of Bank Book-keeping. By C. C. Marsh. 4to. pp. D. Appleton & Co.

Modern Greece. By Henry M. Baird. 12mo. pp. 320. Harper's Brothers.

Memoirs of Celebrated Characters. By Alphonse de Lemartine. Vol. 3. 12mo. pp. 323. The Saine.

Human Physiology: Statical and Dynamical. By John William Praper, M.D., LL.D. 8vo. pp. 649. The Same.

Semons: Descrinal and Practical. By the Rev. William Arcler Butler. First Series. 12mo. pp. 446. Parry & McMillan.

The American Union. By Henry Reed. 18mo. pp. 68. The Same. Same.

A History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States. By Horace Greeley, 8vo.

tion in the United States. By Horace Greeley, 8vo. pp. 164. Dix. Edwards & Co. Political Essays. By Parke Godwin. 12mo. pp. 345. The Point at Essays. By Parks Godwin. Tamb. pp. 543. The
The Life of General Daniel Morgan. By James Graham.
12mo. pp. 475. Derby & Jackson.
Boston Common. A Tale of Our Own Times. By a Lady.
12mo. pp. 466. Boston: J. French & Co. Sold by Livermore & Rudd.
It is Never too Late to Mend. By Charles Reade. 2 vols. 12mo.
Ticknor & Fields. Sold by Livermore & Rudd.
The Life of the Rev. Thomas Scott, D.D. By the Rev. John
Scott. Abridged from the Eighth London edition. American Tract Society.

THE RYNDERS PROCESSION

Altogether, the demonstration was most cheering to every friend of the Union, and well calculated to inspire confidence in the triumph of those men of various names who now rally in the support of the Constitution as it is, in opposition to wild faction and rampant Abolitionism.

This overwhelming expression of the will of the people is the more significant because the public press of the city is largely against the Democracy,—we may say, largely in layor of the Republicans. But Press or no Press, we can tell the friends of Buchenan and Breckennidge abroad, that New-York City will give them a large majority over either of the other candidates, and especially over the Black Republican candidate.

So speaks The Journal of Commerce of the torchight procession under Captain Rynders on Tuesday evening. We regard that display with very different teelings. In our estimation, it was bad in material, bad in character, and bad in influence; and also, in our estimation, The Journal of Commerce, in giving it such éclat, is strengthening elements which have done already inmensely more to destroy our municipal wellbeing than all other causes combined. Let us fairly look at it.

lock at it.

First, its origin. It was got up by the Empire Club.
Of that there can be no dispute, for it was publicly advertised by the Club, and in its name. This Club needs no description. Its history is written in the license and profligacy of the political affairs of this city during the last twelve years. It was established in 1844, from the years were treaterials that, by raking gutter and pool. last twelve years. It was established in 1844, from the very worst materials that, by raking gatter and pool, could be dragged into service against Henry Clay, and from that time to this its depraved elements have remained unchanged—the same nucleus. Isaiah Rynders, new as then, and the same mass of ignoble depravity about him. The conglomeration has been made up in about equal proportions of bullies and parasites, but yet piebald all over with every dye of vileness. To characterize this body, it is enough to say that whatsoever things are false, whatsoever things are dishonest, whatsoever things are impure, whatsoever things are turbelent, whatsoever things are of evil report, whatwhatsoever things are inquire, whatsoever things are turbelent, whatsoever things are of evil report, whatsoever things are of mischievous effect, if there be any vice, and if there be any infanty, of such is and ever has been the Empire Club. It is a mass of creatures which live in and on political corruption—whose whole employment is to generate gangrene in the body politic, and to feed thereon. Their touch is pollution, and their work ruinous; every way they are a nuisance and

Next as to the character of this display. It was Next as to the character of this display. It was large unquestionably—so was the procession at Bill Peole's inneral. But big as it was, it was made up chiefly of the Empire Club and its confréres, and of young street vagabonds which are always prompt to swell a rabble on such occasions. This fact is notorious; but to preclude contradiction we quote from a newspaper which cannot be suspected of prejudice against the Buahaman cause. Says the Courrier des Etats. Univ. "As usual, the demonstration was more imposing by the number than by the quality of those who "took part in it. Excepting the marshals and certain netted politicians, in an uncovered carriage or on "herseback, the mass of the procession was composed of 'Young America,' yet adolescent, more eager for "racket and fun than inflanced with political enthusiasm.

"of 'Young America,' yet adolescent, more eager for "racket and fen than inflamed with political enthusiasm." Even to a late hour of the night, the city was filled "with tunnit, hurrahs, and gundring. In this "respect, Democracy did things in great style." So much for the living materials. As for the mechanical paraphernalia, they were both in quantity and in coarseness just what might have been expected—numerous, because supplied by a spoils-holding party; and vulgar, because conceived in vulgar minds and intended for vulgar eyes. A transparency of three negroes—ragged, bleeding, and weeping, with the inscription, Bicedong Kansus—a carricature of Henry Ward Beecher, trampling on the Bible, a rifle in ose hand and a revolver in the other—a prostrate wooly horse, with the inscription, "Come on mustaing, what hand and a revolver in the other—a prostrate woody horse, with the inscription, "Come on mustang, what is the matter with you!" "Oh! I have got the botts very bad"—a tallow-illuminated and yet rather suggestive caveat—"We've Polked 'em!" and Pierced 'em, and now we'll Buck 'em!"—Captain Rynders at the head of the procession with a blue scarf and cockade and his six-pounder—a drummer boy who drummed for the fillibuster Walker at the Rynders at the head of the procession with a blue scarf and cockade and his six-pounder—a drummer boy who drummed for the fillibuster Walker at the battle of Santa Rosa—a full-rigged ship Alled with men in ravy dress, from the Navy Yard and under Government pay—a big team of driven catile—these are specimens of the insignia. We find no fault with them as insignia, for they were in perfect keeping with the character of the cause and the occasion. But when The Journal of Commerce exaits such a demonstration as "nost cheering to every friend of the Union, and ms an "overwhelming expression of the will of the people," we emphatically protest. It is conferring an importance and a dignity upon Isaiah Rynders, the Enpire Club, and the riffraff of the city in general, that the respectable portion of this community cannot and will not accord to them. To designate this as an "expression of the will of the people." It is little else than a parade of that portion of our malevagabond population which have not yet found accommodation at the Tombs or on Blackwell's Island. It in no wise speaks or acts for respectable, substantial citizens; it is an exponen simply of the ignorant and unprincipled class which is but too numerous in every great city. A demonstration quite equal to this in magnitude and very similar in character was made for Van Buren in 1840, and yet as an expression of public opinion, what was it worth! Was General Harrison's success at the polls any the less complete!

In condemning the style in which this Empire Club

Was General Harrison's success at the polls any the less complete?

In condemning the style in which this Empire Club display is speken of by our cotemporary, we are not influenced by any concern for our party. The Republican party, or, to use the consistent appellation of The Journal, the "Black Republican" party, is honored in being hated by such men; and we ask them to do the party no better service than to make that hate as conspicuous as possible. But it is quite a different matter when this horde of political jamissaries are elevated to the consideration of exponents of public opinion, and lauded as excellent patriots. Great and long-continued as has been the power of the Empire Club in the primary meetings and general management of the Democratic party in this city, the time has not yet come for its public coronation. The Parisians made a prostitute their Goddess of Reason; but New-Yorkers have not yet sank low enough to do anything of the sort. The Empire Club is contemned, and no man can laud it without likewise incurring contempt.

FIRE.

FIRE IN ELDRIDGE STREET.

About 1 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out in a stable rear of No. 181 Eldridge street, owned and occupied as a stable by Bryant Lawrence. Theace the flames extended to the blacksmith and wheelwright shep of Thompson & Jennings adjoining, No. RELIGION IN AMERICA. By ROBERT BAIRD. See, pp.

Wright shop of Thompson Could extinguish the fire the free the firemen could extinguish the fire the fire amount of historical, geographical and sta
buildings were entirely destroyed. The fire originated

in the lay loft, and was no doubt the work of an in cendiary. The less will amount to about \$2,509.

VERMONT STATE FAIR

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 9, 1856. The morning broke bright and beautiful. The warm and frequent showers of rain yestenday forenoon has made every akrub, tree, and blade of grass look green and luxuriant. Never was seen more delightful weath for such an occasion. No dust, a bright sun, a few fleecy clouds, a gentle breeze from the sweet south some slight ripples on the bosom of the lake, and all coding to make the multidule pleasant and goodumored. Oxen, bulls, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, porses, mares, and colts, are in their pens or on the way to the Fair grounds, where ample provisions have een made for them. The inclosure is a short distance north from the village. It is a sandy soil and elevated some hundred feet above the lake. A grove of vated some fundred teet above the lake. A grove of pine trees fringe the high bank and afford an admirable shade for all breathing things. The race-course is well graded and a half mile round. A fountain is playing in the center of the grounds, and there is an abundance of good water for man and beast. A long stable with stalls on either side is filled with horses, and the rounds bear in throng the inclosure.

stable with stalls on either side is filled with horses, and the people begin to throug the inclosure.

The morning is full of promise that we shall have a great show. The cars came in loaded with passengers, and all bound for the Fair. The streets are full of lorses and carriages, and the pedestrians are on their way to the grounds. In the village about the Park a large crowd are gazing upon the workmen who are engaged in raising a Republican pole. The main stick is about 1t0 feet long and two feet diameter. It was a majestic old pine when in the forest, and now will find the fing of the Free from the flag-staff some forty feet above it, or nearly 150 feet from the ground. The news from Maine this morning has given a new impulse to the Republicans, and thus mighty flag-staff will rise until it meets the sun in his coming, and show to the peoshove it, or nearly low neutron the ground. The news from Maine this morning has given a new impulse to the Republicans, and this mighty flag-staff will rise until it meets the sun in his coming, and show to the people that Vermont is for Freedom and Fremont. But to the Fair. To-day there are on the ground 100 hogs and pigs, principally of the Suffolk breed, and fatter and slecker locking creatures cannot be found in any section of our country. And the thirty or forty bulls, old and young, on exhibition make a splendid show. There are several breeds, and such a bellowing and pawing the ground! But let that pass. These are fine fellows, and afford good evideace that the Vermont farmers are not unmindain of their breed of stock. I saw some twenty very fine-looking cows, and thirty or forty yoke of oxen, some of which are very large and fat. One pair weigh over fifty-one hundred pounds. They are bouncers and the working eattle are very noble-looking. The sheep are of various phreeds and number hundreds, I should judge. Vernoen is famous for her sheep. The horses—but I will pass them to-day. The crowd increases, and also the excitement. The weather is glorious, and the lake looks smooth as a mirror under the setting sun. A beauting summer haze rests upon the Andirondae and Green Montains, which are plainly seen from the Fair grounds. What a subject for the painter! Our sunsets here are indeed beautiful. Alt is now quiet, and for the very good reason that alcoholic poisons are scarce and cannot be sold above ground with impunity.

The day closed with a lecture from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, before a crowded and enthusiastic audience, in our spacious Town Hall. His subject was Patriotism, and most eloquently did he discuss it. I have never seen an audience in this place so enthusiastic and highly entertained. But the readers of Tax Tribune need not be told of the power Henry Ward Eccher has over an audience. Thus ends the first day of the Fair. of the Fair.

PROFESSOR PEIRCE ON MIRACLES AND JUGGLERY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: Your Reporter racked his brain for twenty-four heurs before he could discover the meaning of your critique on Prof. Peirce's remarks, reported by him, on Spiritualism. Of course the report was abridged, not verbatim, and you appear to have considered the Re-porter as making Prof. Peirce call miracles, juggley. This was by no means his meaning.

Dr. Hare said that the movements which he saw could not possibly be referred to natural law; they were contrary to all the laws of physics. Prof. Peirce then very justly remarked that, in that case, the investigation of the movements was beyond the sphere of science. Whether the movements were really the work gation of the movements was beyond me spaceto-science. Whether the movements were really the work of spirits, and in that sense miraculous, or whether they were tricks of legerdemain, in either case they were, according to Dr. Harrés own statement, not the effect of natural laws, and therefore not subjects for scientific study. Science seeks to discover the harmony of creation, the laws that govern the physical world, and when Dr. Hare himself declares that the move-ments cannot possibly be referred to natural laws he excludes their consideration from the sphere of scientific inquire.

Your Reporter cannot see wherein this argument there is any ground for you to east doubt upon the orthodoxy of a scientific gentleman honored among all his friends for his earnest Christian faith.

Your shedt. servt.

N. N. Sept 9, 1856.

THAT NEW GUANO ISLAND.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

In The Morning Express of the 9th inst, there is a paragraph relative to the report of Commodore Merin in relation to the Guano Island, in which the editor, in his usual insinuating manner, asks if the guano upon said island is really so valuable, why denot the company send out vessels and obtain it Their reasons are obvious.

First: The object of the American Guano Com-

First: The object of the American Guano Company was, to secure their rights in the islands so discovered; which rights they have secured by the bill passed at the close of the late Congress, before the report of Commodore Mervin made its appearance.

Second: Commodore Mervin's report is considered by the community at large, who are in any manner capable of investigating its contents, as worthloss.

We would mention here for the information of all that the Bird-line, so emphatically alluded to by the scientific Commodore, consists of a "viscous substance, usually made of the juice of holly-bark, extracted by boiling, mixed with a third part of nut oil or thin greese, used to eatch bird.

scientific Commodore, consists of a "viscous substance, usually made of the juice of holly-bark, extracted by boiling, mixed with a third part of nut oil or thin gresse, used to catch birds. For this purpose the twigs of a bush are smeared over with this viscid substance."

Vide Webster's Dictionary.

Is it not quite as plausible, that the green verdure, over which the immunerable birds were hovering—as twigged by the Commodore through his spyglass—was composed of greased bushes, placed there by some shrewd Yankee whaleman, to catch the birds, as Commodore Mervin's report! The Commodore was humburged at the Island of Apia, Upolu, where he was informed that bird-lime existed upon New-Nantucket and the neighboring islands. It so happens, however, that what the Commodore calls bird-ane, is bird-excrement, (guane,) which he was sent out to obtain as specimens. Did he do it?

Finally, to answer the query in The Express, we would state that measures are now in progress for fitting out vessels for the purpose of going to the said islands to obtain guano therefrom, and for carrying out and faifilling, to the letter, the objects of said company, of all which the public will be duly advised.

STOCKHOLDER.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. II.—Before
Judge BETTS.
THE GRAND JURY.
A sufficient number of the Grand Jury being present,

A sufficient number of the Grand July being peech.

James Harper was appointed foreman, and they were sworn.

Judge Betts delivered a short charge, going but slightly into details. One class of offeners comes this Term before a Grand Jury for the first time. In 1255 Congress made it a crime to entire seamen to desert Government vessels, and several complaints are panding therefor. Two cases of murder on the high seas will be brought before the panel.

THE ALTIVA SLAVE CASE—THE NEGRO ACQUITTED.

The United States assint Lewis Brown.

THE ALTIVA SLAVE CASE—THE NEGRO ACQUITTED.

The United States against Lewis Brown.

H. S. de la Figaniere, Consul General of Portugal, at this port, was the only witness called this morning by the Government. Mr. Mc Keen stated, that the Consul attended at his simple request. Mr. Figaniere swore, that he knew a topsal schooner named the Onward, which was transferred on the 25th of January 1855, to a Portuguese, Mr. Botelko, by whom her name was changed to the Alftva. The Consul gave notice at the Custom House of this transfer by the defense, teasified through an interpreter that he had known the prisoner, who was born in Rio, and whose parents reside now in Brazil, from while the state of the consultance of

slaves, or that the latter fed those on board. In a following that was set often; no other.

On his cross-examination, some for was created by Mr. McKeon's endeavor to discover whether he understood the nature of an oath. The witness could not be brought to consider himself as telling a sle; but finally said, after much shrugging of the shoulders, Mat if any man did, he ought to be hanged.

After short arguments by Mr. Black for the prisoner and Mr. McKeon by the Government, the Court charged the Juny. The

rejected part of the charge related to the fac's necessary constitute the offense. If the prisoner were foreign born, serving in a foreign slave ship, he was not amenable to we otherwise be was, if his service was voluntary.
After about absence the Jury returned a verdict of acquittal, this, coupled with his counse.'s intimation that he was free, a trisoner cried out. "Tank you, Sir," and, with Incoherent posts, and at full speed out of the Court-room.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-SPFT. 11.-Before Judge Balty. Edward W. Mulligan agt. Samuel Redgate.-Order

John C. Wheeler, &c., agt. Theodosius A. Fowler.-Ouler of attachment. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-SEPT.

11-Refore Commissioner G. W. Morton.

NURDER ON SHIPBOARD—MYSTERIOUS DISAFFEARANCE

NURDER ON SHIPBOARD—NISTERIOUS DISAFFEARANCE OF A POY.

The United States agt. Charles Stevens, second mate of the ship Mary E. Baulch.

The defendant is charged with having murdered Charles E. Ross, a seaman, of some 17 or 18 years of are, in April last, by three ing him overboard from the forecastle of the Mary E. Baulch, whe she was lying in the Guif of Mexico, about four days out from New-Griesns.

Clarics Alexander and John W. Watts, seamen on board the vessel at the time, were examined on the part of the Overnment.

the vesses at the time, were examined on the part of the Government.

The first testified that he saw the prisoner and Ross standing together on the forecastle dock as he went into the forecastle to take his supper; the prisoner knocked Ross down by a blow ever the brid with a markine-spike, and then kicked him; he text saw Ross afterward; there were several searches on ship-heard for him, but he was never found.

The second witness success that he saw the prisoner take Ross by the less and throw him overboard; he was himself at the wheel at the lime, on the watch from to 6 and looking over the stein, raw the body sinking, recognizing it by a red flamed shift which Ross was in the habit of wearing.

The two witnesses differed as to the time at which the occurrence took place—the first fixing it at about dosk, the second at 5, in bright sunshine.

Augustus Wilson, carpenter of the Mary E. Baulch, was the only witness called on behalf of the defense. The material part of his testimony is as follows: He went to supper with the second mate at about five minutes before six on the day that the body was missed. He was telking with Ross, who was sixing down on the forecastle deck, when the supper bell rung, and the prisoner came from aft, and went with him into the cabin. At ten minutes after six they returned on deck, and he went at once to his room in the forecastle and the prisoner to his stateroom, but he did not see the boy again; an hour or two later the ship was searched in vain. Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-SEPT. 11-Before

Judge WRITING.
DECISIONS.
In the matter of the Assessment for regulating, &c., Fifty-first street.

This is a motion for the allowance of a common law certificari. The proceedings sought to be removed are the assessments made by the Common Council for regulating, grading, exting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-first street.

This with is asked for her.

Fifty first street.

This will is asked for by one only of the persons assessed. On the argument I was strongly in favor of allowing the writ, but, on more mature reflection, I am constrained to follow the cases of The People agt. Supervisors of Allechaux, 15 Wend., 198; the matter of Mount Morris Square, 24 Hill, 16—which are decisive against the allowance. See what Judge Cowen says, 24 Hill, 25.

In the case before me, the 2d Hill. 25.

In the case before me, the errors complained of may be fully familied in the action, and I deny the writ, because I believe the Court would quash it upon the coming in of the return, as was dene in 15 Wend, 198. Motion denied, without costs.

John L. Tornelle agt. Valentine G. Hall, &c.—In conformity with the rule, the terms must be imposed of the costs of

Clotilda Smith agt. Jonathan G. Fleet.-Motion John G. Hunt agt. Thomas Kuch and others—Mo-

In the matter of the Application of William B. Coleman.—The motion to discharge must be denied, with liberty to readvertise under a new order, which must be obtained.

Before Judge Roossvelt.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of New-York.

Order that amount due on the mortgage to the city be first paid to the Chemberlain, and the surplus only to the petitioner, reserving the Cierk's claim of commission.

Henry Abraham sat. Johanna Magdalena Abraham et al.

Judgment of nullity of second marriage, the first being in full force.

tion to stay the plaintiff on payment of the interest with #10 costs.

In the matter of the Application of William B. Cole-

Paschal N. Jarvey agt. Wm. W. Van Wagner.—
Judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to defendant to withdraw
temurrer on payment of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ locate, and to answer.

The People ex rel, etc., agt. Thos. Carnley, late
sheriff.—Motion for an attachment denied.

COURT CALENDAR—This DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Nos. 3082, 3175, 1828, 2395, 1613, 1962, 759, 1107, 2131, 3137, 3190, 3078, 3397, 3182, 1833, 1834, 5162, 1847, 2335, 1616.

The Court order one hundred causes to be placed on the Day Calendar for Monday, 12th inst.

CITY ITEMS

We notice that THOMAS EWBANK, author of th work on Mechanics and Hydraulies, and late United States Commissioner of Patents, has associated him self with Josefu Brest, esq., of this city, as counsel in all business connected with Patent Rights. The large practical experience of the former, combined with the legal ability of the latter, will hardly fail to arrest the attention of inventors.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION .- The attention of young men, of strangers visiting the city, and of merchants and our citizens generally, is invited to the claims of this Association. All are desired especially to visit the rooms of the Association, at No 2 Waverly place. A new Librarian has just entered upon the duties of his office, and purposes uniting zealously with the other officers in advancing the in terests of the Association. Merchants and others over 25 years of age are invited to become members at the the annual subscription of \$5; those under 35 at \$2 pe annum. Donations of books, money, and periodi cals are solicited. It is designed to make the files of the reading-room in all its departments as compleie as possible, and to emit nothing which shall make this one of the most delightful places of friendly intercourse and improvement in the city.

SIGNS OF THE SEASON .- In forests and wary plains on the hilltops and in the fruitful valleys, Nature al ready wails the approaching death of the still lusty year. Only a few brief months ago, she crowned hi brow with roses, and smiled to see how bright and beautiful he was! Poor mother! She could not believe that, like all the rest, he, too, must faint, and fade, and die! Now, alas! she sees it but too plainly, and the mor otoneus falling of the first sear and yellow leaves, the in cipient decay of all green things, the sad graves of the tiowers, are but so many voices of her lamentation—so many outward and visible signs of the desolation busy at her heart. Such is the aspect in the country: a universal suggestion of the returning unto dusthomily in every dry shrub, a miserere in every blast, as it whistles at nightfall through the disrobing branches

What a striking contrast is offered to all this by Fall in the city! how revivifying, how gay, w all-hailed, how Spring-like in its influence. After the Town's long, stupefying sleep, how refreshingly the first cool breath of Autumn fans its scorehed brain, infusing new life and energy into every vein. The streets, fer so long desolated as by the presence of a pestilence-silent, deserted, but for the few unhappy souls consigned to their suffocating purgatoryreccho once more to the glad patter of countless foot steps and the pleasant ringing of happy voices; and the grim, prison-like rows of shut-up houses begin to be alive and cheerful with the return of their respect-

The children, too, Heaven bless them! all rosy and brown from their Summer-long gambols by the sea side or over the hills, are again among us, dotting the hurrying crowd, here and there, with a brighter gleam of sunshine. Much little folk, it is true, were doomed, along with ourselves, to the destructive confinement of brick walls, and hot pavements, and parks where they must keep off the grass, this past Summer; and occasionally, on a coeler afternoon, we met them in our accustomed strells. Some sturdy little specimens kept up their courage, and lived it out bravely, even with the thermometer at 90 in the shade, but others, tiny weaklings, doing their second Summers and their teethings, and all that, looked so pitifully resigned, so Sterne's starling-like, that it was a very sorry thing to see them at all.

The world of commerce, that vast and complex machinery which for a time had ceased its deafe clatter, is again in brisk motion-bags and boxes and bales; expresses and drays and barrows; the "rushing to and fro on the land," consequent upon the lively opening of the Fall trade. The dry-goods shops, which play so conspicuous a part in our inimita-ble Broadway panorama, are all aglow with the purple and crimson and orange of Fashion's gayest sea-son; each window vies with its neighbor in dazzling, yet well-arranged display; the pallid, flaccid muslins the faded ribbons, have given way to brilliant robes Queen Bess would have envied; laces as delicate as he tracery of fost-work; lingerie to have enraptured even the dainty kinned Queen of Louis XIII.; and shawls of colors as gorgeous and as bizarrely juxta-posed as clouds in a September sunset.

In the milliners' windows we welcome those pretty

nubces-so soft and warm, the gracefulest of Winter head-gear, and so pleasantly suggestive of opera nights. Side by side, provoking sorry comparison, are powed the Fall bonnets, as gay as butterflies and very like them, whether regarded in point of shape or sixe; and ribbons, ribbons, ribbons, beflowered and flaunting

nough to deck a whole forest of May-poles. In the emporiums of pretty nothings and costly what-nots, in the bookstores and picture shops, there is no end to the novelties just received per last steamer the oddest conceits, the newest trans-Atlantic publications, the rarest gens of art. Some of these being displayed to the street, there never fails to be a modey multitude gathered about the show-windows, readering hemage or volunteering criticism, as they may be fresh-hearted and enjoying, or protentious, and trying to show by rule why they do not enjoy.

In the theatrical world there is no less excitement.

The Opera, the Ballet, the Drama-rival beauticerun a Hesperidean race for the golden apple of public favor. Managers strive with each other in the spirited contest of providing a taking entertainment for the pleasure-seeking community. The Prima Domesends orders to her modiste, swallows raw eggs, and practices her most astonishing passages till her throat aches. The little round-shouldered chorns-girl sews new tinsel on her yellow cambrid pensant-dress, puts ber bair in papers, and studies her part (not forgetting the pump-handle gestures) till her shoulders are rounder than ever. The great American Tragedian does his murderous scowl two hours a day before a hand-glass; and the fair Julia, in morning wrapper and slipshod shoes, exclaims: "Clifford, Clifford, won't you speak to me!" with such pathos to an arm-chair that the hair-cloth is bursting with efforts to express its emotion. From the classic realms of high art to the dark, un-

fathomed caves of the coal cellar: Not the least convincing prognostic of the approach of cold weather is the ceth-on-edge scraping in our ears consequent upon the putting-in of coals for the Winter; the suggestion is offers, of cheery anthracite fires and cosy Winter evenings, is too pleasant for us to complain much, though the operation has been going on for two days with no present appearance of completion. When we have a leisure moment it amuses us to watch the vamass to the pedertrians whose path it crosses. My lady Gay, behooped and beflounced, as round and as bright as an Easter rainbow, walks womanlike and with a will, straight through. Much to her indiguant astonishment, the begrimed knight of the spade heeds no more her prismatic plumage than if a butterfly had suddenly alighted on the coal heap; he shovels away with the rudest indifference. Yet, my dainty beauty, there is a coarse, buxon damsel, with arms as thick as your tender wais and red as the Cashmere scarf so coquettishly caressing it, in check gown and calfskin shoes, whose sudden advent would so flutter the heart beneath that very black shirt, that he would be much more likely to pilet her safely across a la Sir Walter Raleigh, than to risk leaving a flake of dust on the white tidiness of her well-filled stocking. We forgive that dandy his bad taste, to say nothing of the morals, in swearing a little, for his patent leathers are so very tight, and the relief the small blasphemy affords him so evident. The nice little Quaker maiden crosses over to the other sidet small need for such precaution-no pollution could attach itself even to her garments. And children, without so much as the mild consciousness that dirt is something in the wrong place," revel in its griminess

with boistereus frolic.

These are pleasant days for our country friends; the long-looked-forward-to visit is realized at last. Fathers and uncles and brothers have come to buy goods for the store, as well as to make a holiday of the usiness trip. So, after much gown-making and hat-trimming and heart-fluttering, here they are at last-eyes big with wonder and bright with ight-seeing, and minds ignoring the word "bore." We meet them on the streets, in shops, in saloons, and at the theater, and everywhere are they the same, refreshing to our sophisticated vision for their genuine enjoyment, their true-to-nature capability of deriving leasure from the most common-place sources.

The few cool days of last week effectually broke up the season at the neighboring watering places. Those sharp winds blew into our midst a shivering crowd, who filled our hotels to overflowing; evidently for a short stay, however, with unpacked trunks-at least so we judge from the dust-covered uniform of traveling costume to which the fair ones of these birds of pas sage relentlessly adhere.

The Republicans of New-Brighton, Staten Island, had an enthusiastic meeting on Wednesday evening. It was the first held there since the Maine election, and extra benches were necessary in the Assembly Reom before the speaking commenced. The longest speech of the evening was made by Levi A. Fuller, esq., of New-York. After congratulating the assembly upon the result in Maine, Mr. Fuller discussed the interest which Free Labor and American laborers had n excluding Slavery from Kansas, and securing its fertile prairies for the homes of free men. The ques-tion was well brought home to all present. Mr. Fuller also exposed the Democratic doctrine, that the Constitution carries Slavery into all the Territories, and said that if the Republicans failed to triumph in the Presidential Election, Slavery would be a recognized before the people could in. The Army bill was institution in every Territory pass upon the question again. The Army bill was alluded to, and the issue said to be whether confesfedly unconstitutional laws—laws admitted even by Administration Senators to be null and void—should be enforced by United States bayonets. The meeting adjourned after rousing cheers for Maine and for

[Advertisement.] BELLS -- MENERLY'S celebrated BELLS of all descriptions for sale, at Factory Prices, by
FAIRBARKS & Co., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Protographic and Declements from the continues his Protographic and Declements from the continues at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., and that he has Not removed any branch so doing. He has, however, made important alterations and improvements in the Protographic Dynaments, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce the protographic Dynaments, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce the protographic Dynaments. J. Guaney, No. 349 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late Gurney & Fred Mr. C. D. PREDRICKS, late Outling a private and filends that he has removed the Photographic Dypartment to No. 885 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hosel, and that remain with him. Pictures taken in every style, Daguagner of the Photographys, April 2007 Predricks, C. D. Predricks, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hosel, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hosel.

No. 585 Broadway, opp

VARIETY, QUALITY AND STYLE, SEPT. 19TH.

STRAW GOODS.

In the preparation Inthe Autumn of 1236 the three great essentials have been considered indispensable to a complete assertials have been considered indispensable to a complete essentials have been considered and secretarity and the undersigned feel assured that their stock comprising.

STRAW, SILK AND VELVET BONNETS.

STRAW AND TRANSPORTERS.

STRAW AND CHEMILLE LACES

AND TRIMSPORTERS.

The most recherche in style and novel in design, can but recommend itself to those who care for the most fulfillous tastes.

IOE, FELT & HALL,

Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway.

SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS—The ROTARY LCCL patented by Valentini & Butler, has three essential advantages over every other door-look in existence. I. It cannot be picked. 2. The key is very small. 3. No two locks are either, or can be opened by the same key. Add to this that the hold in massive enough for entire security, and that the Lock can be placed on any door without disfuring it, and at a very moderate cost. For safe by Valentine & Butler, 30 and 92 Maiden lane.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable busin
when by using the Balas or a Thousand Plowers as destifrice would not only tender it sweet, but leave the teeth white
as slabsater? Many persons do not know their break his bad,
and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it.
Pour a single drop of the Balas on your tooth-brush and wash
the teeth night and morning. A 50-cent bottle will lead a good.
For sale by all Druggists. None genuine unless signed by Faxalidge & Co., Proprietors.

shoul Pelice Court, but no svilles

of importance was clinical. The case standard oursed sing to welco up to the value of the steel mode of the 20th not.